

## Appendix A

# Webster's Medical Desk Dictionary



*A Merriam-Webster®*

MERRIAM-WEBSTER INC., *Publishers*  
Springfield, Massachusetts, U.S.A.



## A GENUINE MERRIAM-WEBSTER

The name *Webster* alone is no guarantee of excellence. It is used by a number of publishers and may serve mainly to mislead an unwary buyer.

A *Merriam-Webster*® is the registered trademark you should look for when you consider the purchase of dictionaries or other fine reference books. It carries the reputation of a company that has been publishing since 1831 and is your assurance of quality and authority.

Copyright © 1986 by Merriam-Webster Inc.

Philippines Copyright 1986 by Merriam-Webster Inc.

Library of Congress Cataloging in Publication Data

Webster's medical desk dictionary.

1. Medicine—Dictionaries. I. Merriam-Webster, Inc.  
R121.W357 1986 610'.3'21 86-16280  
ISBN 0-87779-025-6

All rights reserved. No part of this book covered by the copyrights hereon may be reproduced or copied in any form or by any means—graphic, electronic, or mechanical, including photocopying, taping, or information storage and retrieval systems—without written permission of the publisher.

Made in the United States of America

78910RRD929190

*dorsal accessory olivary nucleus* **b** : one situated on each side medial to the inferior olive — called also *medial accessory olivary nucleus*

**accessory pancreatic duct** *n* : DUCT OF SANTORINI

**ac-ci-dent** \ˈak-səd-ənt, -sə-, dent; ˈaks-dənt\ *n* 1 : an unfortunate event resulting from carelessness, unawareness, ignorance, or a combination of causes 2 : an unexpected bodily event of medical importance esp. when injurious <the paralytic ~ occurred between the 8th and 21st day after the initial injection — *Jour. Amer. Med. Assoc.*> <a cerebral vascular ~> 3 : an unexpected happening causing loss or injury which is not due to any fault or misconduct on the part of the person injured but from the consequences of which he may be entitled to some legal relief — **ac-ci-den-tal** \ˈak-sə-ˈdent-əl\ *adj* — **ac-ci-den-tal-ly** \-ˈdent-lē, -l̩-ē\ *adv* also **ac-ci-dent-ly** \-ˈdent-lē\ *adv*

**accidental death** *n* : death by accidental means usu. sudden and violent; also : death occurring as the unforeseen and chance result of an intended act

**accidental injury** *n* : injury occurring as the unforeseen and chance result of a voluntary act

**accident-prone** *adj* 1 : having a greater than average number of accidents 2 : having personality traits that predispose to accidents <importance of identifying accident-prone persons — *Jour. Amer. Med. Assoc.*>

**ac-cli-mate** \ˈak-lə-, māt; ə-ˈkli-mət, -, māt\ *vb* -mat-ed; -mat-ing : ACCLIMATIZE

**ac-cli-ma-tion** \ˈak-lə-ˈmā-shən, -l̩-ē\ *n* : acclimatization esp. by physiological adjustment of an organism to environmental change

**ac-cli-ma-tize** or *Brit* **ac-cli-ma-tise** \ə-ˈkli-mā-, tīz\ *vb* -tized or *Brit* -tised; -tiz-ing or *Brit* -tis-ing *vt* : to adapt to a new temperature, altitude, climate, environment, or situation ~ *vi* : to become acclimatized — **ac-cli-ma-ti-za-tion** or *Brit* **ac-cli-ma-ti-sa-tion** \ə-ˈkli-mət-ə-ˈzā-shən\ *n*

**ac-com-mo-date** \ə-ˈkām-ə-, dāt\ *vi* -dat-ed; -dat-ing : to adapt oneself; also : to undergo visual accommodation — **ac-com-mo-da-tive** \-ˈdāt-iv\ *adj*

**ac-com-mo-da-tion** \ə-ˈkām-ə-ˈdā-shən\ *n* : an adaptation or adjustment esp. of a bodily part (as an organ): as **a** : the automatic adjustment of the eye for seeing at different distances effected chiefly by changes in the convexity of the crystalline lens **b** : the range over which such adjustment is possible

**ac-cou-che-ment** \ə-ˈkūsh-mənt, ə-ˈkūsh-\ *n* : the time or act of giving birth

**accouchement for-cé** \-(ˌ)fôr-ˈsā\ *n*, *pl* **ac-cou-che-ments for-cés** \-ˈmān(z)-, -, māt(z)-\ : artificially forced and hastened delivery

**ac-cou-cheur** \ə-ˈkū-shər\ *n* : one that assists at a birth; esp : OBSTETRICIAN

**ac-cou-cheuse** \ə-ˈkū-shə(r)z, -ˈshüz\ *n* : MIDWIFE

**ac-cre-tio cor-dis** \ə-ˈkrē-sh(ē)-dō-ˈkōrd-əs\ *n* : adhesive pericarditis in which there are adhesions extending from the pericardium to the mediastinum, pleurae, diaphragm, and chest wall

**ac-cre-tion** \ə-ˈkrē-shən\ *n* : the process of growth or enlargement; esp : increase by external addition or accumulation (as by adhesion of external parts or particles) — compare **APPPOSITION** 1, **INTUSSUSCEPTION** 2 — **ac-cre-tion-ary** \-shə-, ner-ē\ *adj*

**Ace** \ˈæs\ *trademark* — used for a bandage with elastic properties

**acel-lu-lar** \-(ˌ)ā-ˈsel-yə-lər\ *adj* : containing no cells : not divided into cells

**ac-e-ne-sis** or chiefly *Brit* **acoe-nae-sis** \ā-, sē-, nēs-ē-, -sen-əs-\ *n* : loss of awareness of one's own bodily parts or organs : absence of cenesthesia

**ac-en-tric** \-(ˌ)ā-sen-trik\ *adj* : lacking a centromere <~ chromosomes>

**ac-pha-lia** \-(ˌ)ā-sə-ˈfāl-yə, -ˈfāl-lē-\ *n* : absence of a head <~ of a fetus>

**ac-eph-a-lo-cyst** \-(ˌ)ā-sef-ə-lō-, sist, ə-ˈsef-\ *n* : a hydatid that has not developed a head — **ac-eph-a-lo-cyst-ic** \ā-, sef-ə-(ˌ)lō-ˈsis-tik, ə-, sef-\ *adj*

**ac-eph-a-lous** \-(ˌ)ā-sef-ə-ləs, ə-ˈsef-\ *adj* : lacking a head or having the head reduced

**ac-eph-a-lus** \-(ˌ)ā-sef-ə-ləs, ə-ˈsef-\ *n*, *pl* -a-li \-, l̩-, -lē\ : a

headless fetal monster

**ac-er-o-la** \ˌas-ə-ˈrō-lə\ *n* : a West Indian shrub (genus *Malpighia*) with mildly acid cherrylike fruits very rich in vitamin C

**acer-vu-lus** \ə-ˈsər-vyū-ləs\ *n*, *pl* -vu-li \-, l̩-, -lē\ : BRAIN SAND

**acervulus ce-re-bri** \-sə-ˈrē-, brī, -ˈser-ə-, brī, -, brē\ *n* : BRAIN SAND

**aces-cent** \ə-ˈses-ənt, ə-ˈses-\ *adj* 1 : turning sour or tending to turn sour <~ milk> 2 : slightly sour <an ~ flavor>

**aces-o-dyne** \ə-ˈses-ə-, dīn\ *adj* : mitigating or relieving pain : ANODYNE

**aceta** *pl* of ACETUM

**acetabular notch** \-ˈnäch\ *n* : a notch in the rim of the acetabulum through which blood vessels and nerves pass

**ac-e-tab-u-lo-plas-ty** \ˌas-ə-ˈtab-yə-(ˌ)lō-, plas-tē\ *n*, *pl* -ties : a plastic operation on the acetabulum intended to restore its normal state (as by repairing or enlarging its cavity)

**ac-e-tab-u-lum** \-ˈtab-yə-ləm\ *n*, *pl* -lums or -la \-lə\ 1 : the cup-shaped socket in the hipbone 2 : a sucker of an invertebrate (as a trematode or leech) — **ac-e-tab-u-lar** \-lār\ *adj*

**ac-e-tal** \ˈas-ə-, tal\ *n* : any of various compounds characterized by the grouping C(OR)<sub>2</sub> and obtained esp. by heating aldehydes or ketones with alcohols

**ac-et-al-de-hyde** \ˌas-ə-ˈtal-də-, hīd\ *n* : a colorless volatile water-soluble liquid aldehyde C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>4</sub>O used chiefly in organic synthesis that can cause irritation to mucous membranes — called also *ethanal*

**acet-amide** \ə-ˈset-ə-ˈmīd, ˌas-ət-ˈam-, īd\ *n* : a white crystalline amide C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>3</sub>NO of acetic acid used esp. as a solvent and in organic synthesis

**acet-amin-o-phen** \ə-, sēt-ə-ˈmīn-ə-fən, ˌas-ət-\ *n* : a crystalline compound C<sub>8</sub>H<sub>9</sub>NO<sub>2</sub> that is a hydroxy derivative of acetanilide and is used in chemical synthesis and in medicine instead of aspirin to relieve pain and fever — called also *paracetamol*; see **TYLENOL**

**ac-et-an-i-lide** or **ac-et-an-i-lid** \ˌas-ə-ˈtan-əl-, īd, -l̩-ād\ *n* : a white crystalline compound C<sub>8</sub>H<sub>9</sub>NO that is derived from aniline and acetic acid and is used esp. to check pain or fever — called also *phenylacetamide*

**ac-et-ar-sone** \ˌas-ət-ˈär-, sōn\ also **ac-et-ar-sol** \-, sōl, -sōl\ *n* : a white powder C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>10</sub>AsNO<sub>3</sub> used in the treatment of trichomonal vaginitis and Vincent's angina and in some countries in the treatment of amebiasis

**ac-e-tate** \ˈas-ə-, tāt\ *n* : a salt or ester of acetic acid

**ac-et-azol-amide** \ˌas-ət-ə-ˈzōl-ə-, mīd, -ˈzāl-, -mād\ *n* : a diuretic drug C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>6</sub>N<sub>4</sub>O<sub>3</sub>S<sub>2</sub> used esp. in the treatment of edema associated with congestive heart failure and of glaucoma

**ace-te-nyl** \ə-ˈsēt-ə-, nīl, -ˈsēt-ə-n-əl\ *n* : ETHYNYL

**ac-e-tic** \ə-ˈsēt-ik\ *adj* : of, relating to, or producing acetic acid or vinegar

**acetic acid** *n* : a colorless pungent liquid acid C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>4</sub>O<sub>2</sub> that is the chief acid of vinegar and that is used esp. in synthesis (as of plastics) and occas. in medicine as an astringent and styptic

**acetic anhydride** *n* : a colorless liquid (CH<sub>3</sub>CO)<sub>2</sub>O with a pungent odor and lachrymatory and vesicant action that is used esp. in making acetyl derivatives (as aspirin and cellulose acetate)

**ac-e-ti-fy** \ə-ˈsēt-ə-, fī, -ˈset-\ *vi* -fied; -fy-ing : to turn into acetic acid or vinegar — **ac-e-ti-fi-ca-tion** \-sēt-ə-fə-ˈkā-shən, -, set-\ *n* — **ac-e-ti-fi-er** \-sēt-ə-, fī-(ə)r, -ˈset-\ *n*

**acetimeter** *var* of ACETOMETER

**ac-e-tin** \ˈas-ət-ən, -ə-tən\ *n* : any of three liquid acetates formed when glycerol and acetic acid are heated together: **a** : one C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>5</sub>(OH)<sub>2</sub>C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>3</sub>O<sub>2</sub> containing only one acetate group that is used chiefly in the manufacture of explosives — called also *monoacetin* **b** : one C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>5</sub>(OH)(C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>3</sub>O<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub> containing two acetate groups that is used chiefly as a plasticizer and solvent — called also *diacetin* **c** : one C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>5</sub>(C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>3</sub>O<sub>2</sub>)<sub>3</sub> containing three acetate groups that is used chiefly as a plasticizer and solvent and as a fixative in perfumes — called also *triacetin*

\ə\abut \ə\kitten \ər\farther \ə\ash \ā\ace \ā\cor, cart \áu\out \ch\chin \e\bet \ē\easy \g\go \i\hit \i\ice \j\job \ŋ\sing \ō\go \ō\law \oi\boy \th\thin \th\the \ü\loot \û\foot \y\yet \zh\vision see also Pronunciation Symbols page